

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APR. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Until our advertising friends furnish us with enough of their favors to fill our fourth page, we shall supply the deficiency with miscellaneous reading. The lovers of sentiment or fun will not be disappointed if they glance over it. We present them, this week, with a beautiful "Hymn to the Creator," by Lord Brougham, and a pretty little novellette from the pen of Donald McLeod.

☞ We occasionally receive notices from our city subscribers to discontinue their papers—several such intimations have been received within the past week. We endeavored to be so explicit in our first number, that every one might be able to decide at once whether they would, or would not, continue to patronize us. In this it seems we have failed. We have now published four numbers, and should suppose that any one could decide, by this time, whether the Gazette is such a paper as they wish to take. If any intend to withdraw, an early notice to that effect is requested, as we do not wish to give our paper away, and an account for three or four numbers is rather too small a business to be troubled with ourselves, or with which to trouble others.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

We are indebted to the New York Evening Post of the 15th, for the following returns of the Charter Election in that city on the 14th instant. The democrats have carried twelve of the seventeen Wards, and have a majority of five in each branch of the City Council. It will be observed that Mr. Varian's majority is *seventeen hundred and four*, and that his present poll, compared with that of last year, exhibits a gain of 637 votes. If a whig editor had such news to lay before his readers he would raise a loud huzza; and so should we, perhaps, if victories were as scarce with us as they are with that party. But, "the case being altered, alters the case"—therefore, we shall only say that the democracy of New York have nobly done their duty.

The returns are not all official, and it is possible that Varian's majority may reach to two thousand.

	1840.		1839.
Wards.	Varian.	Phoenix.	Clark.
	V. B.	W.	V. B.
1	531	470	1146
2	491	335	795
3	801	505	1176
4	150	1182	1160
5	425	160	1335
6	143	1233	1063
7	231	1825	1774
8	363	2937	2130
9	563	1929	1353
10	319	1699	1175
11	873	1629	633
12	436	535	285
13	421	1391	983
14	343	1509	1321
15		841	584
16	514	1235	1124
17	110	1481	1184
	4528	2824	21,072
	2824		20,005
Varian's maj	1704	Do in 1839	1067
Gain,	637		

JAMES GUTHRIE, ESQ.

What would the whig party do if it were not for the gentleman whose name heads this article? He is made the general scapegoat for all their delinquencies, and whenever you corner them fairly, and prove that they are either ignorant of the true interests of the State, or premeditatedly pursuing a ruinous line of policy, they at once attempt to shelter themselves behind Mr. Guthrie. Such was the case last winter, when it was demonstrated that their internal improvement system worked badly, and was running the State into debt, without any prospect of future reimbursement. The Louisville Journal, the other whig prints and politicians, jumped behind Mr. Guthrie, loudly bawling that it was all his fault—that he was the father of the system, and responsible for all the evil consequences that might flow from it.

This was also the case on a late occasion, when we commented upon the gross negligence of the Legislature, in adjourning without renewing the law to provide for taking the votes of this State in the ensuing Presidential election. "Mr. Guthrie," bawled out the Reporter and the Journal, "was the Chairman of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, and it was his duty to attend to the matter."

On examination, we find that the Senate appointed Messrs. Guthrie, Dixon, Payne, James, and Rice, a Committee on the Judiciary. We presume that it was equally the duty of all these gentlemen to see what laws, about to expire, needed renewal. Messrs. Dixon, Payne and Rice, are, we believe, whigs. Why did not one of them attend to the matter?

But this is not all. The Committee on Courts of Justice, in the House of Repre-

sentatives, was composed of Messrs. Butler, T. F. Marshall, Turner, English, Huston, Coke, and Pindell. At least four of this committee, and the Chairman, were whigs. Mr. Pierce Butler, the Chairman, and Mr. Thomas F. Marshall, are lawyers. Why did they not attend to the subject? Was it not as much Mr. Butler's duty as it was Mr. Guthrie's? Is it the province alone of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to examine what laws have expired, and what further legislation is required? Has the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chairman of the Committee on Courts of Justice, the whig majority in each branch of the Legislature, and the other public functionaries, nothing to do with the government of the State? Is the whole labor and responsibility to be thrown upon Mr. Guthrie? Are our whig rulers to take the credit of all the good that may spring from his labors, and is the blame of all mistakes and omissions to be saddled upon Mr. Guthrie? If this is to be the policy in future, as it notoriously has been during the past, we have a proposition to make to the whigs. Let them dismiss their present rulers, dispense with the existing machinery of their government, and employ Mr. Guthrie to manage their affairs. This would be a great saving of time and money, and the business would be much better attended to. Let them either do this, or let them make their rulers bear the proper responsibility which attaches to their stations, and quit dodging under Mr. Guthrie's coat tails whenever the propriety of their policy is questioned.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

General Harrison's friends, that is, the better informed portion of them, are greatly chagrined at the correspondence between the "confidential committee" and the Oswego Union Association. Some of the leading whig presses of the east pronounce it a forgery, others pass it by in utter silence, and not one, as far as we have observed, has ventured to publish it.

In 1822 General Harrison entertained and published the following opinion:

Extract of a published letter of Gen. Harrison's dated

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1822.

Sir:—In your last paper you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it.

WM. H. HARRISON.

How does this comport with the avowal of the "confidential committee," that the present "policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Here we see that the General is perfectly willing to answer all questions—that he has "ever believed that every elector has a right to make a call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."—By what authority does the "confidential committee" undertake to "restrain the whig candidate for the Presidency from the performance of a duty which he believes himself 'bound' to perform—giving the people full information as to his political opinions, 'that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own?'" Do they derive this power from the Harrisburg Convention? We have examined the published proceedings of that body, but can find no trace of the appointment of the "confidential committee." A like result has attended our researches into the doings of the Whig Convention at Columbus, Ohio, and of all the other Conventions and public meetings, held by the whigs since the General's nomination. The power assumed by this committee is plainly an usurped one—derived neither from the consent of the General, nor of the whig party.

We pause here, for a moment, to point out to General Combs the broad path to immortality. We presume that he sometimes indulges himself in reading of the days of chivalry—how the "hardy knight of old," when he heard of imprisoned beauties, distressed damsels, and other cases of oppression, mounted his trusty steed, girded on his good sword, took his stout lance in hand, and sallied forth to the rescue. You have a head to plan, a heart to dare, and a hand to achieve this high enterprise. Sally forth, then, from your gaily castle on Main street—speed on your trusty charger to the North Bend—rush upon the catiffs who hold him in thrall, and deliver your favorite hero and candidate from his bondage. Do this, and your name shall be known in the lays of minstrels, and succeeding chroniclers shall not forget to speak of your deeds.

But we have wandered from the subject. Our purpose in writing this article was the introduction to our readers of the following, which we copy from the Hoosier of the 11th inst., published at Rushville, Indiana:

POLITICAL DEBATE AT GREENSBURG.—On Monday last, after Judge Biggs had fulfilled his appointment to deliver an address to the citizens of Greensburg, both the candidates for Presidential elector in this district being present, Mr.

Robinson was respectfully solicited by his antagonist, Mr. Cravens, to make a speech. Mr. R. was informed, immediately intimated his willingness to comply with this request, by rising, amid the most alarming bursts of discord and approbation, and commenced an address. He proceeded, sometimes heard and sometimes unheard, the clamor of his ill-bred audience rendering his voice at times completely inaudible. Having occasion in the course of his remarks to introduce the correspondence between the confidential committee of the hard cider candidate and the Union Association, published in our paper to-day, we are not a little surprised to learn, that he was interrupted by a Reverend minister of the gospel, a resident of this county, who was present and who not only pronounced the correspondence counterfeit and false, but actually gave the lie to the speaker. The Reverend gentleman went even further, and stated upon the authority of his own personal knowledge, that O. M. Spencer, a member of the committee, "had died, six years ago, in Hamilton county, Ohio"—while the people well know that he is now a citizen of Cincinnati and a candidate for Congress. Is such conduct, we would ask, becoming in the character of a divine—is it becoming in the character of any man who has not cast beyond him every honorable feeling? We think he will find the propagation of notorious falsehoods difficult to reconcile with the precepts of the bible. Every honest man will acquire more and more dislike to this party, as its principles of action become more and more developed.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—A very large Democratic Convention was held in the City of Albany, New York, on the 9th inst. composed of Delegates from all parts of the State, except the remote counties of Franklin, Allegany and Livingston. Delegates to the National Convention, at Baltimore, were appointed; an Address to the people of the State prepared, and a number of spirited and patriotic speeches delivered by different members. The Albany Argus says it "never witnessed more enthusiasm than the evening proceedings manifested," the sitting of the Convention having been prolonged until 12 o'clock at night.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. is announced in the Reporter as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN CURD as a candidate to represent the county of Fayette in the House of Representatives.

A Counterfeit Detected.—We have heard that General Combs attempted to palm himself off at the great whig gathering in Mason, as one of the "log cabin" boys, a real "hard cider" nag. He is said to have mounted the rostrum disguised in a pair of top linen trousers and an old greasy linsey hunting shirt; but he unfortunately forgot to pull off his white kid gloves, and the old farmers instantly detected him as a disguised dandy, and publicly proclaimed the imposture.

When a small boy we were much delighted with a little "picture book," in which various animals were delineated as performing the labors of men, and acting as overseers upon their former masters. One cut represented a horse driving a cart—he was dressed in a wide skirted coat, cocked hat, &c., and might have passed muster easily, if his tail had not stuck out between the skirts of his coat. So it is with the General whenever he attempts to act the democrat. He can never succeed completely—some incautious avowal, some unprecedented remark, betrays him, and all his labor is lost.

A BANTER.—If Mr. Letcher is really as anxious to encounter Judge French upon the stump as he pretends to be, he can readily gratify his wish by attending to the suggestion contained in the paragraph below, which we copy from the Louisville Advertiser of the 16th instant:

FAIR CHANCE.—We understand Mr. Letcher insinuated in Washington county, that Judge French was afraid to meet him. To show that Mr. Letcher did not believe himself, we propose to aid in bringing the gentlemen together, and in a whig county—Hardin. If Mr. Letcher will state to us that he will be in Elizabethtown on a given day, (allowing Judge French time to arrive,) we will give notice of the appointment, and thus afford the modest whig candidate an opportunity to find and feel his competitor.

"The whig papers contain an advertisement offering Harrison's 'Log Cabin at North Bend,' to let or lease. We are sorry that old 'Tip' is already preparing for a voyage up 'Salt River.'—*Baltimore Republican.*

Sorry, Mr. Republican! You should be glad to learn that the old fellow has so much foresight. About this place the whigs are still betting that he will elected. Did you ever hear of such infatuation?

We copy the following announcement of the death of Judge White, from the Knoxville Argus of the 14th inst.

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITE.
Judge White died at his residence near this place on Friday last. He was nearly seventy years old. His disease was consumption, by which dreadful scourge he had been called to mourn the loss of nearly all his children. Since his return from Washington the Judge had rapidly declined, and his friends, we are informed, had for the last few weeks anticipated his speedy dissolution.

Peace to his ashes! As conductor of a public journal politically opposed to him, in his immediate neighborhood, our duty to the cause we advocate has frequently called us to publish strictures on his political life. That life has closed; and charity will cover with a mantle of forgetfulness the political errors he may have committed, leaving only the good deeds of a long and eventful career for our remembrance.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, April 6.—In the Senate, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise fifteen hundred men to serve against the Florida Indians, was discussed by Messrs. Pierce, Linn and Preston; and, after undergoing some trivial amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department, in relation to the light house on Flynn's Knoll, &c. which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Sundry depositions relative to the New Jersey election were next laid before the House, and referred to the Committee of Elections. After deciding in the negative, an appeal against the decision of the Chair on a former day, in relation to a certain motion for leave to introduce a bill for continuing the Cumberland road through certain States, the Speaker proceeded to the business set apart for the day, namely, the calling of the States for resolutions, commencing where the call was suspended on the last resolution day—at the State of Indiana. Numerous motions were made to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up and considering particular resolutions, but all such motions were rejected by counts or divisions. The whole day was then devoted to the consideration of resolutions coming up in their regular order. Among those agreed to were the following. On motion of Mr. Fillmore:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information in the possession of the Executive Department, showing the warlike preparations of Great Britain, by introducing troops into Canada and New Brunswick, or erecting or repairing fortifications on the northern or northeastern boundary, or by preparing naval armaments, or any of the great northern lakes, or the waters connected therewith; and, also, what preparations, if any, have been made by this government to put the United States, and especially the northern and northeastern frontier, in a state of defence.

On motion of Mr. Briggs,
Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying duties on imported wines, foreign silks, silk worsted goods, and such foreign articles of luxury that are duty free, as come in competition with the growth of our own soil, or the product of our labor, and yield no revenue to the government.

TUESDAY, April 7.—After the transaction of some unimportant business in the Senate, Mr. Smith announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut. Mr. Betts had expired that morning about six o'clock, after a short but severe illness. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved the customary resolutions of condolence, and for attending the funeral next day, and for going into mourning. As a further manifestation of respect for the deceased, the Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some routine business, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar, and delivered a message informing the House of the death of Mr. Betts, and of the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the occasion. Mr. Osborn, of Connecticut, then rose and addressed to the House an impressive and appropriate eulogy on the deceased. The House immediately adopted similar resolutions to those of the Senate, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.—Both the Senate and the House of Representatives met, but without entering upon business, adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Betts.

At the hour appointed, the funeral of the Hon. Thaddeus Betts proceeded from the Capitol, under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Davis, Crittenden, Henderson, Linn and Pierce. The pall bearers were Senators Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Lumpkin, Preston and Roane. The Senate and Representatives from Connecticut attended as mourners, followed by the two Houses, attended by their officers, and by the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, &c.—the Chaplains of Congress officiating on the occasion.

THURSDAY, April 9.—In the Senate, the Chair submitted reports from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and from the Secretary of War; after which, several memorials and petitions were presented, and some resolutions offered, but not acted upon. Mr. Merrick reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of Columbia, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several private bills were then considered, and the Senate went into executive business and afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution submitted by Mr. Hand, calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement of the works he considers necessary to be constructed in order to place the northern and northeastern frontiers in a proper state of defence, came up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Wise, the resolution was amended so as to direct the Secretary to report a full and connected system of national defence; embracing steam and other vessels of war, and floating batteries for coast and harbor defence; and, after a discussion in which Messrs. Hand, Wise, Adams, Smith, of Maine, and Thompson, of South Carolina, participated, the resolution, as thus amended, was passed. Another portion of the day was occupied in personal explanations between Messrs. Bond, Medill, and Keller, of Ohio; after which the House passed the bill of the Whig candidate for the State of the Union, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was debated until the adjournment, by Messrs. Wise, J. W. Jones, Cushing, Bell, Biddle, Hubbard and Vanderpool. Dr. Duncan being entitled to the floor, gave way for a motion to rise and report progress, which was done, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 10.—In the Senate there was an unusual number of memorials, petitions and reports presented. Mr. Walker presented a memorial from the citizens of Mississippi, in favor of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banks and corporations as well as to private individuals. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Norvell offered a joint resolution of the legislature of Michigan, in favor of putting Detroit in a better state of defence. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, offered resolutions of the legislature of that State, on the subject of the boundary difficulties. Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, presented joint resolutions recently adopted by the legislature of Maine, declaring that the time had arrived when the settlement of the boundary question should be no longer delayed. The remainder of the day was devoted to business of a private or local nature.

In the House of Representatives, the first business in order was a resolution, before reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures, to discharge the Committee, which gave rise to a discussion that had not concluded when the hour arrived for calling the special orders of the day, which were accordingly called for; but by consent, Mr. Bell submitted a motion, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Indian Affairs be left to send for persons and papers in examining the subject referred to that Committee, relative to the treaty with the Winnebago Indians. The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill making provision for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1840. Dr. Duncan, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee at considerable length.

SATURDAY, April 11.—The Senate stood adjourned to Monday. In the House of Representatives the resolution of Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on the Public Expenditures, proposing to abolish that Committee, was discussed during the morning hour by Mr. Wise, in opposition to the resolution. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the concluding clause of the bill, and complained of some length of the amount which had been paid for soap and for washing towels in the several

Departments. He was followed by Mr. Wise, in relation to the increase in the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government; contrasting the expenditures in this bill with those reported in similar bills during the administration of Mr. Adams. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, replied in vindication of the administration, maintaining that the increase in this bill was not in proportion to the increased wants, resources, and population of the country. After the Committee had risen and reported progress, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 13.—The principal business of the day, in the Senate, consisted of the presentation of petition, memorials and resolutions, mostly of a private or local nature; after which the Senate went into executive session, and, in a short time, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, during the morning hour, the States were called upon in their regular order, for the presentation of petitions, memorials and resolutions. At the expiration of the hour, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, took the floor, and expatiated at length upon the items of the bill. Mr. Jones replied, and the debate was continued until six o'clock, by Messrs. Samuel, Stanley, Wise and Hopkins. The Committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

From the Globe.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The report made last week by the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks throughout the Union, contains much valuable information. From it we extract the following comparative view of their condition, according to returns nearest to January 1st, 1839, and January 1st, 1840:

	1839.	1840.
No. of banks from which returns have been received	662	661
No. of branches do.	178	139
No. of banks the affairs of which have been estimated for want of returns		61
No. of branches do.		40
Whole No. of banks and branches in operation	840	901
Capital paid in	\$327,132,512	\$358,442,692
Loans and discounts	492,378,015	469,896,523
Stocks	36,128,464	42,411,750
Real estate	16,607,832	29,181,919
Other investments	28,352,248	24,592,580
Due from other banks	52,898,357	41,140,184
Notes of other banks on hand	27,372,966	20,797,892
Specie funds	3,612,567	3,623,874
Specie	45,132,673	33,105,155
Circulation	135,170,995	106,968,572
Deposits	90,240,146	75,696,857
Due other banks	53,135,508	44,159,615
Other liabilities	62,946,248	43,273,183

The secret of the fall of prices is now out. Within one year the banks contracted their circulation upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars, or about twenty per cent. No war, or rumor of war produced this—no failure of the crops—no "removal of the deposits"—no "specie circular"—no "Sub-Treasury system." Within the period in which this contraction took place, war was regarded as so remote a contingency as to enter into the calculation of few individuals. Our crops of corn and cotton, and every thing else, were most abundant. The notes of "specie paying banks" were freely received for public dues; and Congress having neglected to pass a law to punish defaulters, or to provide, in any manner, for the safe keeping of the public money, the Government was compelled to deposit much of it in banks. The banks have had every thing their own way during the past year, and yet, from defects inherent in the present banking system, this immense curtailment of circulation and consequent fall of prices have ensued.

As stated above, the whole effect which banking operations have had on prices, is not manifested in as strong a light as it would be if the accounts of the banks of each State could be here given separately, as they are in the Secretary's report. Though there has been a great contraction, taking the country throughout, yet in some districts there has been an immense expansion. In Mississippi, for example, the circulation, according to the returns nearest to January, 1839, was 12 millions, and according to the returns nearest to January, 1840, it was 15 millions, showing an increase of about 25 per cent. In Ohio, on the contrary, in June, 1839, the circulation was \$6,885,263, and in January, 1840, it was only \$4,407,127, showing a decrease of nearly 33 per cent. in the short period of six months.

As near as can be ascertained, the bank circulation in those parts of the country in which specie payments have been maintained, that is in New England, New York and Ohio, was, on the 1st of January last, only \$34,552,972, against \$46,924,121 on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of upwards of 12 millions, or nearly 27 per cent. on the whole amount. In the remaining States and Territories the bank circulation was, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the 1st of January last, \$72,415,400, against \$88,235,884, on the 1st of January, 1839, showing a diminution of nearly 16 millions, or about 18 per cent. on the whole amount.

Estimating the currency of Mississippi as worth fifty cents in the dollar, and that of the other States wherein the banks have suspended specie payments, at an average depreciation of six per cent. the whole value of the bank circulation of the Union was on the 1st of January last, 95,938,527, against \$135,170,995, on the 1st of January, 1839. The decrease is upwards of 39 millions, or at the rate of about 30 per cent.

We have arrived at the condition in which we were in 1819, 1820 and 1821; that is to say, when, as Mr. Crawford remarked, the currency was, in many parts of the country, not only unsound in quality, but deficient in quantity. Such, from time to time, must necessarily be the case, if the present banking system is to continue without amendment. The former great revulsion took place under a National Bank. The present has occurred without one. A recurrence of such evils can be prevented in no other way than by a complete reform of our present banking system; and that reform not by a National Bank, which experience has shown to be either unable or unwilling to prevent such revulsions.

The present Pennsylvania substitute for a National Bank, under the old influence and policy which governed its predecessor for near a quarter of a century, has aggra-

vated all the present evils, and been among the first to suspend, and will be the last (if ever) to resume specie payments.

From the Baltimore Republican.

PRICE OF LABOR.

If we had not long known that the Whig editors and the leaders of that party generally, would descend to any act of meanness and dishonesty to effect their sinister purposes, by deceiving the public, the course they have pursued, and are continuing to pursue, in relation to the remarks made by Mr. Buchanan, in his speech upon the subject of the Independent Treasury, and the perversion of them by Mr. Davis, would prove the fact. If they have read Mr. Buchanan's speech, in which he is alleged to have advocated the adoption of the Independent Treasury system, because it would have the effect to reduce the price of labor, they know that the charge is palpably and flagrantly false. So far from advocating the measure on any such ground, the chief object of Mr. Buchanan in that speech was to show the beneficial results which would flow from the adoption of the measure, to the community generally, and to the laboring portions in particular. If they have not read the speech, and have drawn their conclusions respecting its contents from reading the perversions and misrepresentations of Mr. Davis, they must have seen from the subsequent remarks of Mr. Buchanan, that the statements of Mr. Davis were basely and wickedly false. In making this remark, we take it for granted that they have read the subsequent remarks of Mr. Buchanan; for if they really supposed there was any truth in what Mr. Davis had asserted, they would naturally be anxious to see what reply would be made to the charge. If, however, they have not read those subsequent remarks, it proves conclusively that they are not disposed to arrive at a knowledge of the truth themselves, and are not desirous to communicate a knowledge of the truth to others. In any event, therefore, the public may perceive that they are knowingly and wilfully asserting what is false to mislead the public mind, to promote their party purposes by means of the vilest misrepresentations.

But that our readers may see for themselves, what Mr. Buchanan has said in reply to the misrepresentations of Mr. Davis, on which the whigs have founded the charge against the administration and its friends, we copy the following extract from the speech of the former, delivered in the Senate on the 3rd of March:

"And all this the Senator says in a professed reply to me. He thus charges me with having ascribed to the Independent Treasury bill the power of reducing the income of every man in the country 'one half, in the value of wages and property.' Had I contended in favor of any such power, well might the Senator have said it was a 'flagitious proposition.' He would almost have been justified in the use of a term so harsh and unparliamentary.

"Self respect, as well as the respect I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the Senator, and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagitious misrepresentation of my remarks.'

From this extract it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan has denied in the most positive and explicit terms the imputation of having advocated the measure in question, upon the grounds alleged by the whigs, and has characterized the allegation against him, as it deserved to be, as a flagitious misrepresentation. And yet, notwithstanding this plain, palpable and positive denial of the flagitious misrepresentation, the whigs are still actively employed in circulating the charge, and endeavoring to impress the public with the belief that the friends of the administration desire to reduce the price of labor.

In another speech, delivered by Mr. Buchanan on the 6th of March, he notices the charge against him as follows, and shows that his object in supporting the Independent Treasury system, was to advance the best interests of the laboring men.

"Now as to the wages of labor: I really thought it was impossible that I could have been misunderstood, until I read the speech of the Senator. In combating the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) I proved that what the laboring man ought, above all things, to desire, was, such a reform in our banking system as would afford him 'constant employment and regular wages, paid in a sound currency.' It is ruinous to him for his wages to be rising with the kite of speculation one year, and the very next year to have them reduced to almost nothing, and even to be without employment altogether. He never benefits by extravagant speculation. It brings to him nothing but unmitigated evil, because the increased prices which he is obliged to pay for the necessities and comforts of life, counterbalance, and more than counterbalance, this advantage. What he desires is stability and regularity in the business of the country. He ought to be able to raise his family in peace and comfort, and to look forward to the next year for the same reward for his honest toil that he received the last. On this subject no anxious doubts ought to harass his mind. He ought to feel himself independent so long as it shall please the Almighty to give him health and strength to earn his bread by the sweat of his face, without being involved in those periodical crashes of the banking system, which are produced by extravagant expansions of the currency. Under the present system the laboring man cannot calculate what a day may bring forth. He receives high wages to-day and is starving for want of employment to-morrow. In illustrating these views, I most cheerfully admitted in my speech that 'that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will produce, not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessities and comforts of life.' And I said that by correcting your bloated credit system in such a manner as to reduce 'the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation,' you would greatly benefit the laborer. He could then purchase more of the necessities and comforts of life for one dollar 'than he could have done in the days of extravagant expansion for one dollar and a quarter.' Besides, he would then enjoy the advantages which he never can do under the present system, 'of constant employment and regular wages,' without being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country." The last thing of which I ever dreamed, was to bring his wages down to the pure metallic standard. I wished to adopt that safe mixed currency which I so fully described in the course of my remarks, and which would be a blessing to manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and all the people of the country, because it would produce certainty and stability in all the transactions of life."

With these facts before the world, we would ask any honest and honorable man, what should be thought of a party which will resort to the use of such palpable and glaring misrepresentations, and of a cause which requires for its support the use of such despicable means. We address this inquiry to honorable whigs, for we are persuaded that no Democrats, who have long known to what base means the whig editors and leaders generally will resort to promote their ends, can have suffered themselves to be deceived by this outrageous contrivance. That the whigs regarded their cause to be desperate is manifest from the measures to which they resort to sustain it; and there is no one of the expedients which they have employed which shows this feet more clearly than the industry they have used in circulating this charge.

From the Louisville Advertiser.
FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Kentucky Reporter and other papers have asserted that Gen. Harrison, in his reply to Sherrod Williams, dated May 1, 1836, came out fully on the subject of Abolition. A similar assertion was made in the Whig caucus held at Frankfort last winter, at which, resolutions were adopted in favor of the Abolition candidate.

To prevent the people from being deceived on this point, we deem it a duty to say that Sherrod Williams did not interrogate Gen. Harrison on the subject of Abolition, and that as Gen. Harrison was not called on to answer on that subject, he did not do so.

Why Mr. Williams interrogated Mr. Van Buren on the Abolition question, and failed to put any inquiry to Gen. Harrison on the subject, we do not know; but the omission may be regarded as an indication that Mr. Williams did not believe, in 1836, that Gen. Harrison could, without losing popularity, express his real sentiments on a question which threatened, and now threatens, a dissolution of the Union.

Why did Mr. Williams, as the organ of the Federal party, fail to put the same interrogatory to Gen. Harrison which he put to Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolition? The omission could not have been accidental, and must have been made with a view to expediency. Had it been believed that Gen. Harrison could then have taken ground against the Abolitionists with advantage to himself, would he not have been called on to do so?

The fact is, the failure of Mr. Williams to call out the Federal candidate on Abolition, in 1836, is proof that the Federal party was then allied to the Abolitionists; and it was, for that reason decided, at that period, that Gen. Harrison should not answer inquiries or questions on the subject.

It was known the General would receive the support of the "ruthless fiction," and that he could not make a respectable race without it. It was also known that he could not openly advocate the views of that faction without forfeiting the confidence of every friend of our national Union. Thus situated, it was deemed proper that Gen. Harrison should not commit himself, in 1836 on the Abolition question; and, if we may judge by the movements of his Thinking Committee, that policy is still adhered to.—The General must therefore be viewed as being still allied to the Abolitionists and as depending on the support of that abominable faction.

The Federal Editors, if they have any regard for truth, will correct the assertion, that Gen. Harrison avowed his sentiments in reference to the Abolitionists, in his reply to Sherrod Williams.

From the Western Globe.
MEETING AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On Saturday evening last, according to previous notice, Col. Tibbatts, the Democratic Electoral candidate for this District, addressed a large assemblage of the citizens at the Methodist Church. The Colonel, in his exordium, stated that he came there to discuss principles—not to assail General Harrison, or to indulge in senseless slang against the Whig party; and, as other speeches of his had been very much misrepresented, he invoked, especially, the attention of the whig part of his audience, that he might not be misunderstood; and, therefore, misrepresented.

Col. Tibbatts then, in a most masterly manner, traced the rise of the parties, and the origin of the monied power in the United States—illustrating, with the clearness of a mathematical demonstration, the identity of the old Federal, and the present Whig party—the funding system of Alexander Hamilton, and the Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams, with the clandestine project now entertained by this modern party, to create a great national debt, by the assumption of the debts of the States—and the Gag law of Mr. Crittenden, which would have disfranchised every man in the nation appointed to office by the President and Senate. Even the most vindictive party feeling cannot deny, to this part of the Colonel's speech, the merit of surpassing ability and perspicuity.

It is not our purpose, nor have we leisure to notice every topic touched upon in his address; but, in reference to abolition, whilst he did not assume that Gen. Harrison was an abolitionist, he contended that he was indebted to that party for his triumph over Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg Convention—not having received, on the first ballot, a single vote from a slave-holding State—and his whole strength being with the Northern Abolition Delegates. He read various extracts from the Liberator, Emancipator, and other papers, proving, incontestibly, that they looked upon and hailed the nomination of Gen. Harrison as an anti-slavery triumph! and that the Democrats there were contending, *en masse*, against them, and upholding the constitutional rights and guarantees of the South. In relation to General Harrison, personally, he emphatically denied that he had ever pronounced him a coward; whilst, at the same time, he never looked upon him as a General. He referred to Col. Johnson—paid a glowing tribute to him, as one who had done "the State some service," both in the Council and in the Field; and declared that the elevation of Gen. H. could only be achieved

by the prostration of our own distinguished fellow-citizen—the Harrison Electors being pledged to vote for another individual for the Vice Presidency; and, after speaking about two hours, concluded amidst a *real hearty round of applause*. In justice to the Whigs, we have never seen them more orderly or respectful; and, if they continue to govern themselves as on Saturday evening, we shall begin to suspect that they have actually some claims to "decency."

Mr. W. W. Southgate being present, was then called for by his political friends, who felt that something must be done to destroy the effect of the *argumentative* address delivered by Col. Tibbatts. To those who have never heard Mr. Southgate, we will just say, that in the way of speaking, he is a "privileged character." His speech throughout was an amusing mixture of drollery and "bush whackery." He gave the most minute description we have yet seen of the President's knives, forks, and spoons—made of the pure "gold"—and the "fat carpets" on which he trod. He said that on the morning, he was "a gwine" to Mason to attend a great political camp-meeting, and to unite in the shouts of "glory—glory, glory!" which were ascending from all parts of the land. Our defective vision prevented us from seeing the "white of his eye" at the moment of the ejaculation, but presume that his attendance at "love feasts," (of which he spoke on Saturday evening), has enabled him to make handsome progress in this part of his devotions. He concluded a very entertaining, amusing, "bush-whacking" speech, about "quarter past eleven," and the assemblage dispersed—the Democrats delighted with the *argument* of Tibbatts—and the Whigs in ecstasies with the *drollery* of Southgate.

On Monday, at Newport, (it being Circuit Court), Col. Tibbatts and Mr. Thompson, (the Whig candidate for Lt. Governor), addressed the people; and the same night Mr. T. spoke in this city, at the Methodist Church—as also Major Wall, of the same politics. Not having been present at either place, we have no account to give of the proceedings, with the exception of congratulatory assurances from many respectable resources, that Col. Tibbatts sustained himself at Newport, as he did here, with signal ability. With his ponderous arguments he pursued the opposition through their morasses and to their hiding places; whilst Mr. Thompson threw up to the loco focus that their President was a monkey, with red whiskers!

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship South America, Captain Bailey, which sailed from Liverpool 20th ult., arrived at New York on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. By her, London papers have been received up to the 19th.

There was but little passing in the stock markets to call for comment. Every thing was rather looking up than otherwise.

A statement of the number of letters delivered from the various postoffices in the United Kingdom during the week ending 23d Feb. last, shows an aggregate of 3,199,637—which is double the number delivered during the week preceding the reduction of postage.

The papers are much occupied with discussions of the communications laid before Parliament in relation to the Chinese difficulties, and of the policy pursued by the Government.

The French papers mention a rumor that General Bugeaud was to replace Marshal Vaele in the command in Africa. On the 6th the Arab cavalry made their appearance between Blidah and Boufarich, but on the approach of the second brigade of the first division, they took a flight and recrossed the Chiffa. Reports from the interior announce the arrival of Abdel Kader at Medeah, and his preparation for a new attack. Marshal Vaele, in his despatch to the Government of the 8th, announces that, the weather being fine, the troops were to make a movement towards the Chiffa, and that he should place himself at their head to conduct some operations, the indispensable preliminaries of the projected campaign.

Brig. Gen. Ramirez, Commander General of the Province of Cuenca, has sent a despatch to the Captain General at New Castle, containing a glowing account of a "brilliant affair" between his brigade, on the night of the 6th, and three Carlist squadrons, at Campillo, in which the latter were put to rout, and great numbers taken prisoners; but the upshot of the affair proved to be, that Lieut. Col. Don Jose S. Iverdr, with four picked companies and two squadrons, went to Campillo and attacked 300 Carlist Cavalry and some Infantry, who of course retreated before superior numbers.

A NUT TO CRACK.—The following is from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of November 29th, 1811:

"The news by yesterday's mail is not of the most pleasing character. The army under General Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the Indians. Why were they surprised? After all the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer, and St. Clair—why were they surprised? Because their commander wanted foresight—the first requisite for a general. He could write childish letters to Governor Scott, and he built a fort! Yet, with an army of 950 men, he suffered that army to be surprised in their *shirt-tails*! In sight of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the very same Indian, to whom Governor Harrison declared in one of his letters to my dear Gov. Scott, he would 'now give an opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be a saint.'"

It is said, however, that the Indians picked off the sentinels with arrows! Arrows are more uncertain than rifles, and all we can say is, that the Indians must have had extraordinary eye-sight to shoot so well with arrows by night. But even their good eye-sight is no excuse for Gen. Harrison's bad foresight.

One hundred and seventy men, too, [and among them many officers], to be killed and wounded, out of 950, is butchery indeed."

SANDUSKY.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.
OPINIONS OF HARRISON'S GENERALSHIP.

PUBLISHED DURING THE WAR.

We republish, for the especial instruction of the editors of the Advocate, who were pleased to quote an opinion from the same source, the following extract from the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 2d of September, 1813. The remarks were made upon an extract of a letter, published in the Mercury, from a gentleman in the army to his friend in Pittsburgh. That extract referred to a letter written by Col. S. Huntington, previously published in the Mercury with comments, which publication had given no little umbrage at Harrison's headquarters. The remarks of the editor of the Mercury portray correctly the estimation in which Gen. Harrison's military talents were held by a majority of the people in 1813. They also form a sequel to the article quoted from the Mercury and printed in the Advocate, in which the editor "anticipated an honorable termination to the military labors" of Gen. Harrison. He believed him to be—and instead of the victories which were expected to be gained by the army under his command, nothing but gross blunders and ruinous delays marked his feeble and imbecile course. The Mercury, it is well known, was most ardently in favor of the war, and when it is remembered that Webster and the federal peace party, were assailing the war policy and opposing every effort of the Government to make the contest successful to our arms, it may well be imagined that the friends of the war would not, except from the strongest motives, publish any thing to excite public distrust in our Generals. But the conduct of Harrison was so glaringly inefficient and puerile, that neither party feeling nor policy could quell the voice of censure which rose from every side, and called forth the wish that Harrison would cease to wage a "war of words" against his countrymen, and prosecute a "war of deeds" against his country's foes.

But here is the extract—the writer from head quarters had attributed the censures of the Mercury to the editor of the Greensburg Gazette:

"It is due to the editor of the Greensburg Gazette to state that the remark, which appears to have created so much sensibility at head quarters, originally appeared in the Mercury; and that the sin (if it be one) of doubting the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct and of his board of officers, must lie at our door. The editor wishes not to detract from the *real* or *supposed* merits of Gen. Harrison. He is intrusted with the important command of the North Western army; and at this crisis no possible good can arise from freely pursuing the inquiry. If the 'remark' has, however, had a tendency to arrest the flow of unmeaning adulation which has been so lavishly poured forth without any adequate cause, and if it has served to apprise our military commanders that military honors are most durable where they are founded upon *real* and *SUBSTANTIAL* benefits, the object of the editor is attained. It is time that the *war of words* should give place to a *WAR OF DEEDS*. * * * * *

"But there are some facts connected with the late affair at Lower Sandusky which the writer of the above letter will not deny. That Gen. Harrison had at least ONE THOUSAND MEN within NINE MILES of the Fort (Fort Stephenson, under command of Maj. Croghan)—that he ordered the fort to be ABANDONED and BURNED; that on the representations of Maj. C. this order was afterwards countermanded; that the Major was NOT REINFORCED by Gen. H.; that Gen. H. made NO MOVEMENTS to succor the garrison and protect it from the fury of the enemy, or take the advantage of circumstances should the Major prove, as he did prove, successful.—Now, if Gen. Harrison did not believe the fort to be tenable, why did he not enforce his first order, instead of leaving a handful of brave men to become a prey to the enemy; if he did, why was he not prepared to seize on the advantages which the result of the gallant behaviour of Croghan offered? We do not wish to pursue the reflections which present themselves. We shall, therefore, dismiss the subject with this remark. We do believe that Gen. Harrison and his officers, in this instance, unhappily overlooked a most favorable opportunity of bringing the present campaign to an end, and it is extremely doubtful whether the enemy will afford another equally favorable one. We do not, however, mean to impeach his integrity, or to question his attachment to the honor and interests of his country. We only mean to enter a caveat against that unqualified panegyric which has been bestowed; entertaining the unprejudiced opinion that Gen. Harrison has not yet proved to his country that he possesses that first and happy talent of a great commander—of foreseeing the blunders of the enemy, and turning them to his own advantage. Should subsequent events find this opinion to be ill founded, none will more readily or more cheerfully retract it than the writer of this article."

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the writer never had occasion to retract it. We may remark that the Advocate has pronounced the Mercury 'highly respectable' authority in regard to historical events of the war. The opinion is, we believe, generally held. And sustained by this and the Advocate's endorsement, we shall, when leisure is afforded, offer some further extracts from it of a tenor similar to the above.

GENERAL HARRISON.—In nothing, perhaps, could the Whig party have more effectually convinced the calm observer, of the absolute pauperism of their ranks, and the desperate condition to which they have reduced themselves by their misguided and anti-republican policy, than in their selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and the paucity of his qualifications, which they make palpable to those most unwilling to observe it, in their uniform style of advocacy. Who would ever have believed that, the present party arrayed against the administration, but a few years since made a merit

of their hostility to the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the presidential chair, because he was a military man—a General? They scouted the Democracy, notwithstanding the qualifications of the soldier were overlooked, and the merits of the civilian alone presented to the people—they scouted the Democracy because the candidate of the people was a "military chieftain."

How changed is now the hue and cry. They have selected a man who has figured in uniform, and who is ambitious of military fame, as their candidate for the Presidency; and now we put it to the honest, reading man, of whatever party he may be, whether the sole merit upon which Harrison's pretensions to such an honor is based, is not his military reputation. Look where we will—read what we will—there is nothing to be found but the fustian and bombast of puerile inventions, to the magnifying of this "hero" of Tippecanoe.

Is it to be supposed that a great people like that of the United States, can ever submit to be so atrociously bamboozled, *en masse*, by one of the most barefaced impostures that it is possible to conceive in the field of politics?—*Baltimore Post*.

ASK MY COMMITTEE!—It is said that a countryman, being in Cincinnati the other day, met with General Harrison; and according him as an old acquaintance, said—'General, now I have the opportunity, let me ask you your opinion on the question of Abolitionism?' 'I hope to see the day,' began the General in reply—but excuse me, my friend, I have no opinion. Ask my Committee!' 'Your Committee, General! What do you mean?' 'I cannot say another word to you, my old friend, but ask my Committee.' 'Well, but General, how have you been?' We heard in our neighborhood that you were poorly.' 'My excellent old friend, I thank you for your kind inquiries, but I cannot answer them. You must ask my Committee.' 'Well, General, there's one thing you must tell me. Folks say you have hung up a sign of a Log Cabin and a barrel of Hard Cider at your fine house there at North Bend, and gone to keeping a Ordinary. Now, that's what I won't believe, 'less I hear it from your own lips.' 'I trust, my friend, you'll forgive me, but I cannot answer any question. You must ask my Committee.' 'Well!' said the countryman, in an under tone—the old gentleman was never any of the brightest, but now he's got quite childish. Who the deuce is the 'Committee?' 'I'll ask that black fellow at the corner. Well, good bye, General!' 'My dear sir, you must ask my Committee.'—*Balt. Post*.

The Charleston Mercury contends that the Southern States have stronger cause for a quarrel than Maine can set up against Great Britain. Speaking of the official declarations of the British Government, the editor says:

"They not only deny the principle that the law of nations which establishes the right of every independent State to decide what is property for its own subjects, applies to slavery, but they follow out such denial in a particular case, confiscate the property of a friendly nation and refuse redress."

They assume a ground which covers all future causes, maintaining that what is American property in South Carolina, ceases to be property at all if driven by stress of weather into the ports of a British colony. If they were to abolish the growing of Cotton in their American Colonies, and then maintain that every bale from the United States which by any accident of winds or waves, should be carried into their ports, should straight way be burned, it would not be a more flagrant violation of our rights.

Arraros.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "The Whigs are boasting that Gen. Harrison 'never sustained a defeat.' This reminds us of the family whose entire effects consisted of an empty box, and who boasted that in removing their furniture they 'never broke a thing.'"

I. O. O. F.
THE Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for the State of Kentucky, will be held in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May, the 3d prox, at Odd-Fellows Hall, Hunt's Row, Lexington, Ky.

On the morning of the same day, there will be a procession by the Grand Lodge, and the respective Subordinate Lodges, in which transient brethren from Cincinnati, Ohio, Madison and Albany, Indiana, and all brethren in good standing are invited to join. There will be an Oration delivered by Bro. R. PINDELL, at the Chapel of Morrison College.

A. W. R. HARRIS, Grand Sec'y.
G. L. of I. O. O. F. State of Ky
Lex. April 23, 1840—td

GOOSE CREEK SALT.
400 LBS. GOOSE CREEK SALT, No. 1, on consignment, and will be sold low for Cash, by E. J. HAWKINS, April 23, 1840—2m. No. 13, Main-st.

L. B. SMITH
HAVING left Lexington for the South, on important business, has left Samuel A. Young, Esq. in the occupancy of his office, who will attend to the business of the office during his absence. He expects to return previous to June Court. April 23—1t

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have taken this well known Tavern Stand, formerly kept by Mr. John McCracken, and recently by Mr. John Candy, corner of Church and N. 4th streets, where they will at all times, cheerfully serve, to the best of their abilities, all those who may be disposed to honor them with their patronage. The house and all the buildings attached to it, have been, under their own personal instruction, thoroughly renovated, and the public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to entertain both man and horse in the most comfortable manner. Their rooms are large and commodious, and as well furnished as any house in the city. Their TABLE will be constantly supplied with the best BLEW will be constantly supplied with the best market affords, and their BAR with the most choice liquors, both foreign and domestic. In short, they are determined not to be outdone, in point of quality, by the managers of any similar establishment in the western country. J. C. HENDREN, H. W. HAMPTON.

N. B. Private families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, on the most reasonable terms. H. & H. G. The Richmond Ky. Chronicle, and the Albany Gazette, will publish the above until forbid. Lexington, Ky. April 23, '40—tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
EXTRA CLASS No. 18, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, April 30, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	\$15,000 dollars is	\$15,000
1 - - - - -	5,000 - - - - -	5,000
1 - - - - -	2,500 - - - - -	2,500
1 - - - - -	2,000 - - - - -	2,000
20 - - - - -	1,357 - - - - -	1,357
10 - - - - -	1,000 - - - - -	20,000
10 - - - - -	300 - - - - -	2,000
20 - - - - -	200 - - - - -	3,000
155 - - - - -	100 - - - - -	15,500
63 - - - - -	50 - - - - -	3,150
63 - - - - -	40 - - - - -	2,520
126 - - - - -	30 - - - - -	3,750
126 - - - - -	20 - - - - -	2,520

3,750 prizes of \$10, and 23,436 prizes of \$3—whole number of prizes 27,814, amounting to \$236,337.

Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50. Tickets and Shares for Sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.
STREETER'S LIST
Of Kentucky State Lottery Drawings.
CLASS No. 29, DRAWN APRIL 8th, 1840.
12-19-14-63-23-20-26-19-16-47

CLASS No. 30, APRIL 11th, 1840
68-52-12-38-66-24-4-8-74-62-53-58-21-28
EXTRA CLASS, No. 16, APRIL 16th, 1840.
74-73-60-32-34-44-28-53-43-75-59-26

A. S. STREETER,
Main-st. Lex. Ky.
April 23, 1840—td

GARDEN SEEDS.
A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Wanted genuine. April 9—tf

DR. HOLLAND'S
Residence and Shop permanently located, DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenden. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.
March 26, 1840 13-7

NOTICE.
HAVING determined to leave here for a few months I would say to all persons indebted to Bowman & Harcourt, that I shall be compelled to close my business, and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—All persons indebted to Bowman & Harcourt will call on J. G. Carus, who alone is authorized to receive all money due as aforesaid.
JOHN P. BOWMAN.
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—3m

TO FARMERS.
THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.
WM. P. BOWMAN,
Main-street, Lex.
February 7, 1840 6-ta\$5*

NEW SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.
THE subscriber continues to carry on the Chair, Sofa, Furniture, Venetian Blind, and Upholstering business, in an extensive manner, at his old stand on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and furnish them with a first rate article, at reduced prices.
Lexington, April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

SPRING SEAT SOFAS.
JUST finished and for sale, 10 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French chairs and 12 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap.
April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS.
JUST made and for sale, 6 patent reclining chairs, the first of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. Also, 12 mahogany nursing or sewing chairs.
April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.
ON hand and for sale at reduced prices, a very heavy stock of Fancy and Windsor Chairs of every description. Also, 100 moss and sluck mattresses.
April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

PIER TABLES.
ON hand 12 handsome Pier Tables, with Egyptian and Italian marble slabs. Also, 8 marble top wash stands, and 4 marble top sideboards, very superior articles.
April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

MAHOGANY WARDROBES.
FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureau and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.
April 16—tf JAS. MARCH.

CHERRY AND MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS.
ALWAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured and in use anywhere in the United States.
JAS. MARCH.
N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times.
April 16, 1840—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street, is now receiving his supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.

It would say to Wholesale Dealers, that he has bought with the expectation of supplying them, and would be pleased to see them.
April 16—tf

TAKEN UP by William Outten, of Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown turnpike, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, a star in the forehead, ten years old, and with colt. Appraised to fifty dollars by Thos. Hill and David Zimmerman, before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1840.
April 16—3t DAVID GLASS, J. P.

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH,
is in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable, in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bills.

JOHN KILBEY.
April 2, 1840—14—tf

SAMUEL OLDHAM,
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his

DRESSING ROOM
from his old, well known stand, to the next corner above, immediately opposite to Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where he will be pleased to see his old customers, and all others, having business in his line. As he has fitted up his Dressing Room in a style inferior to none, (having spared neither trouble or expense in rendering it complete), and as he intends to devote his usual attention to business, he hopes that the liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him, will be continued.

He also respectfully informs them that he has built in the rear of his Dressing Room, a splendid BATH HOUSE,
which, if he was not opposed in principle to the system of bragging, now so universally practiced, he would pronounce to be unequalled in Kentucky. Every thing connected with it is now in complete order, and he is prepared to furnish WARM, COLD and SHOWER BATHS on the shortest notice.

His FANCY STORE is as usual connected with his Dressing Rooms in front, where he is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in such establishments.
Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:
English, German and French Colognes, Laven-der and Rose Waters, &c. &c.
Superior Bear's and Macassar Oil; Antique do. Ladies' Brads, of every shade and description; Ringlet and Puff Curls;
A large lot of Curling Tongs;
Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c.
A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps; Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, &c.
Hair, Clothes and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality;
Fine stitched Bosoms and Collars, very superior articles;
A great variety of Stocks, Neck Handkerchiefs and Suspenders;
A large lot of Barbers' Shears;
TOYS, of every description, &c. &c.
Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.
Lexington, April 2, 1840—14—tf

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILIUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.
OFFICE.—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.
April 9, 1840—4t

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TAKE NOTICE.—Whereas I have obtained an order of the Woodford County Court, at their April Term, 1840, to process my land, fix my corners, and re-mark my line, now, on Saturday, the second day of May, I will proceed, with the County Surveyor, and the Commissioners named in the aforesaid order, at the north east corner of the division line between the heirs of John Peters and Joseph Darnale, dividing the tract of land originally surveyed and patented in the name of John Ashby, to run the lines of my land and ascertain the corners of the same, and to take such testimony before the Commissioners as may be necessary to establish my corners and boundary, and will continue the processioning until the same is completed.
WILLIAM PETERS.
Woodford county, Ky. April 7, 1840—3t

D. MULLIGAN'S SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.
A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. SKILLMAN & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—tf

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forewarned from taking assignments on, or trading for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Megee, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for \$2125 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not at the same, or any thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully paid, unless compelled by law. I will give the said Seth Megee one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement.
DEAN MEGEE.
Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840.—3-3m

MCLEAR & BEARD.

They have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore.

They will receive and forward Goods as usual.
Lexington, Feb. 20—8-3m

FOR SALE.
LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman for the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Office, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again.
December 10, 1839.

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bowman & Down, are most respectfully solicited to pay the same, on or before the last day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition may expect to be waited on by

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYMN TO THE CREATOR.

BY LORD BROUGHTON.

"There is a God," all nature cries,
A thousand tongues proclaim,
His arm almighty, mind all-wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify his name.

Thy name, great nature's Sire divine,
Assiduously we adore,
Rejecting godheads at whose shrine
Benighted nations, blood and wine,
In vain libations pour.

Yon countless worlds, in boundless space,
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace
As the blue circlet studs the face
Of that enamell'd flower.

But thou too mad'st that flow'ry gay
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fired the lamp of day
And blazing comets launch'd away,
Painted the velvet lawn.

As falls the sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to thy will,
By the same law those globes wheel round
Each drawing each, but all still found
In one eternal system bound,
One order to fulfil.

THE MASK AT VENICE.

BY DONALD M'LEOD.

It was a carnival in Venice, and gaiety was at its height. The Doge was giving his last ball at the close of the merry season, and the beauty and nobility of the "island-throne city" were gathered in his princely halls. The masked crowd thronging the splendid apartments, presented a singular appearance to the casual spectator. Look beneath the gorgeous curtain of yon golden-stained windows. Seems not yon tall and powerful-looking Turk very much as if he were endeavoring to wean from heaven the affections of the sylph-like nun at his side? Or mark yon holy father, whispering spiritual comfort into the ear of the stately duenna bending to his words. And that harlequin-dressed fortune teller, prophesying the destiny of the full, voluptuous figure whose hand he holds. Why, he must be near sighted; or, perhaps he cannot see well through his mask for look he bends lower and lower, and now his mask is pushed to one side for a moment, and his lip presses the snowy little hand that trembles within his own. Ah, ha! call you that palmistry, seignior?

Apart from the motley crowd, in the embrasure of one of the windows, stood two maskers, both apparently females; the taller was evidently on the shady side of "sweet sixteen," if one might judge from a rather large and wrinkled hand, which was exposed with an elegant carelessness that would have gone far to win the heart of any antiquary. The perfectly erect back, and the curved-like position of the head, plainly marked the duenna.

The other, a shorter and slighter figure, wrapped in a plain domino, which served to conceal (as a dew drop conceals the blush of a rose), a full and rounded form, the general outline of which was most exquisite, and beneath the robe peeped forth, O, such a foot!

It could have trod upon a violet,
Nor bruised the beauty of its perfumed petals.
And what lips must those have been which gave birth to those low tones that murmured from behind the mask!

Benedetta! dost thou know yon gallant in the black doublet, leaning against the porphyry pillar? See how the dark plume of his hat is blended with those long jetty ringlets that cluster over his shoulder. Is he not of a noble presence?

Holy mother, signora!" replied Benedetta, "my eyes would need to be as young, and even sharper than thine, to pierce yon mask; nor do I see ought in the plain looking dress that might mark a great nobility. Look to yon proud Brunelli, with all the diamonds of his house glittering on his velvet trappings; looks he not bravely? See, too—Blessed St. Catharine!" cried she, interrupting her own eloquence, "one might as well be talking to the ugly old statue of San Marco there; it would give me as much attention, at least. Come, signora, it is time we were departing; the ball will soon break up."

They left the window; as the younger figure glided along, she vanished entirely, she cast one look at the pillar, but it was unoccupied, and with a half sigh she followed the duenna.

The mask over, the palace of the Doge was deserted, and the lagoon thronged with gondolas. Italy showed as dark a sky as ever Greenland boasted; Cynthia had taken this night to play Hecate, and probably the stars were attending her, for not one of "the angel-lit lamps of even" shed its trembling radiance on the earth. The dark waves of the Adriatic rolled on with a deep rushing sound, their course just shown by a faint phosphoric light of foam crowned tops, and night wore a veil of intense darkness that was oppressive to the heart.

The lagoon was disturbed by the ceaseless dash of oars, and the cutting sound of the bows as they moved through the curling wave.
Hark, the crash! a gondola has been crushed by another. A shriek rang through the stillness of the night; the clouds, as if pierced by its sound, suddenly veiled above, and the moon looked dimly down upon the deep dark waters. A gondola was swimming amid a confused mass of wreck. Upon it stood a tall manly form; the slight plank quivered as he sprang from its side, and sunk into the dark foam; he rose again, and bearing something, swam towards the bark; the faint light of heaven served to show, as his burden, a young fair girl, pale, rigid, but exquisitely lovely; when placed upon the cushions inside the gondola, the lamp showed the form and features of the lady, and a long and flowing dress saturated with water, displayed the symmetrical proportions of her form, while the small, snowy hand, and the face shadowed by long wild tresses of a dark hue, the beautiful, apparently insensate, possessed that beautiful life with which a which a statue glows.

"Blessed St. Catharine," pattered somebody in the water, at the side of the boat, "will he not help me?" and our old acquaintance, Benedetta, was assisted on board, still firmly grasping the top of the cabin that forms the interior of the Venetian boat. After fully comprehending that she was safe, she began to look about, and after another invocation to St. Catharine, she turned towards the interior of the bark, saw the lifeless form of her lady, and sprang to relieve her.

She was quickly restored, and soon, in her father's palazzo, dreamed of the face of him who had saved her, for he had knelt beside her while resisting the duenna, and as the life current began to tinge the lip of the maiden, he stooped and did something—I would not tell what, for the world, but it restored the bloom of that pale cheek to a miracle.

About three or four weeks after the commencement of our story, in a window of an old castle sat a beautiful girl; clustering tresses of the dye of a rich, ripe chesnut, parting simply over her beautiful brow, fell in wavy silken curls over her shoulder, shadowing one of those faces which we seldom see out of sunny Italy; rather oval in shape, with features cast in a beautiful, although not a perfectly regular mould, glowing with such an expression as Raphael must have dreamed of in imagining his Madonna. Her cheek had that delicate blush which the setting sun gives to a snowy cloud; on her soft and perfumed lip, love might have followed his brow, and thought of his own birth-rose. But the brightest charm of that glorious face was the eye—dark, soft, and intensely bewitching, for her soul beamed from it. The purest spirit might have gazed upon those orbs, as they melted into softness or sparkled with joyous light, and worshiped without sin. The heart on which one glance fell, became that moment hers; and with

that look would arise those dreams that make the bosom all poetry—those hopes that glow with softness that passion only knows—those spells that could take.

"The imprisoned soul,
"And lay it in Elysium."

Behind her stood an old lady, whose withered face, twisted into a most determined fault-finding look, when joined to the prim, old-maidish air of the whole body, plainly introduced Mrs. Benedetta. "I don't know who."

"And his beautiful dark waving locks!" murmured the beauty.

"If I saw correctly, signora," said the duenna, "they were like mine, of a golden color."

"For shame," cried the lady, "thine are red; and his were as dark as the very plumage of the raven, and soft and silken, for they drooped upon my neck when the seignior—and the maiden hesitated and blushed."

"Pressed his lips to thine," finished Benedetta; "a bold undertaking, truly! to dare to kiss la signora Virginia Contravalla. Blessed St. Catharine! had he attempted to do the like with me," added she, drawing up her prim form still more primly, and pursing up her mouth as if she were eating a crab apple.

"What wouldst thou have done?" asked her lady.

"Served him as I did my lord's servant on the night of the eruption, when the peasantry were all running to the villa, and I had gone down for a moment to speak to them, when this Luigi!"

"Hush!" interrupted the lady, as the chords of a guitar were struck under the window. Scarcely was the song finished when, assisted by the trellis work placed near the house, a form, in all probability that of the singer, sprang upon the balcony, and soon, with his plumed bonnet doffed, knelt at the feet of the lady.

His figure seemed perfectly symmetrical—long tresses, "black as night," hung clustering on his shoulder, and warm and very dark eyes looked into those of the maiden; and, as her cheek suffused beneath his intense gaze, he appeared like the Persian, kneeling to worship the last ray of the setting sun.

He attempted to take her hand—she arose and looked about the room for her attendant; but the duenna had vanished, and when the handsome seignior murmured, "Lady! dear lady!" and looked so imploringly on her, and then she called an unusual frown to her fair brow, and then looked down into his dark eyes, and felt that frown fading most rapidly away—what could she do? Why, she did what any sensible maiden would do in such a case, she smiled and sat down again.

But scarcely had he again murmured "Lady!" when, with such a "hem!" as waiting maids and duennas alone can give, Benedetta opened the door, and pushing aside the hangings, ushered in an old gentleman, with a diamond-topped snuff box in his left hand, and a diamond-hilted, unsheathed sword, in his right.

The maiden and her lover started to their feet; the old gentleman placed himself in a fencing attitude, and requested the youth to draw; he laid his hand upon his sword, but demanded a moment's parley, which request his adversary politely answered by shouting "one."

The youth drew his sword in time to receive "two." "Three," shouted he of the diamonds, and made a desperate lunge at his opponent, who caught the thrust in his guard. Whirl! went the sword to the ceiling, and the victor springing to the balcony, was soon like the gay young knight of the song.

"Away, away, away!"

Il Conte Contravalla, for it was no less a personage than the father of our heroine, with a rather heightened countenance helped himself first to a pinch of snuff, then to his sword that lay on the floor before him; and then, placing it under his arm with a most significant "humph!" he turned to gaze upon his daughter.

The lady stood with erect form, gazing with curling lip and flashing eye on the duenna—for the soul of the woman was roused at the betrayal, and the beautiful Italian, with all the pride of her kind, stood in the proud halls of her father, the very impersonation of beautiful scorn.

The attendant covered beneath the eye of the insulted lady, and obeyed her haughty motion, as she waved her hand toward the door. Scarcely had she departed, when the maiden, the full idea coming at once upon her, that she, of the line that had given monarchs to Italy, the representative of the pure, unalloyed blood of the noble family of her clime, was betrayed—insulted by her slave—than, giving way to the softer feelings of a woman, she sought a woman's refuge—tears.

The father waited patiently until she had become calm, and then demanded an explanation.

The lady then described to her father (who had already received it from the duenna, who was not the best authority imaginable for any thing), the scene upon the lagoon; the crushing of the gondola; the sinking down into the deep quiet waters; the sensation she experienced as they closed over her head; the dreadful agony; the whole pain of death which can be known short of actual dissolution; the call on heaven, and the feeling that all was over—and then her language became milder and less impassioned, as she spoke of her rescue from the waves—of the gondola—of the form bending over her, endeavoring to bring her back to life and light—and of her happy dreams, when restored to consciousness and conveyed to her home; and then she told of the music and the song, and the seignior springing on the balcony; "and then you know, my dear father," she added, putting her arms upon his shoulders, "and then you know, you fought and were disarmed, and—"

"Get out!" interrupted her father, and departed muttering, "Diavola! the young puppy! how dare he save my daughter, and proffer love to her, and disarm me—which is worst of all."

The road leading to the villa of the Conte Contravalla passed, about a mile from the dwelling, through a thick forest much infested by banditti. The hot headed old Count had summoned all his retainers, to endeavor to route them from the fastnesses of the wood; they had not proceeded very deep into the forest when a volley of three or four muskets was heard, and the delightful water place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare no pains or expense to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professor M., of Lexington, and Professor XABELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulate effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, and of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

JOHN W. FORBES.

March 19, 1849—12-1f.

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



NEW SPRING GOODS.—The undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction room on the corner of Main street, and Jordan Row, where may be had almost any thing in every body's line. We have a lot of English and American prints, painted lawn, table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than anywhere in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADFORD & Co. Auctioneers.

Lexington, March 18, 1849.—19-1f.

MUSIC FOR WEDDINGS, BALLS, AND PARTIES.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-1f.

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-1f

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a Share in the Kentucky Association. THOS. VAN SWEARINGEN.

March 26, 1840. 13-1f

DR. DAVID WALKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1f

\$75,000--10 of \$20,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

TO be determined by the Alexandria Lottery for Internal Improvements in the District of Columbia. Class A for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, 18th April, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

1 Prize of \$70,000 dollars is	\$75,000
1 - - - - - 25,000 - - - - -	25,000
1 - - - - - 15,000 - - - - -	15,000
1 - - - - - 10,000 - - - - -	10,000
1 - - - - - 9,000 - - - - -	9,000
1 - - - - - 8,000 - - - - -	8,000
1 - - - - - 7,000 - - - - -	7,000
1 - - - - - 6,000 - - - - -	6,000
1 - - - - - 5,000 - - - - -	5,000
1 - - - - - 4,000 - - - - -	4,000
1 - - - - - 2,866 - - - - -	2,866
5 - - - - - 2,500 - - - - -	12,000
10 - - - - - 2,000 - - - - -	20,000
20 - - - - - 1,750 - - - - -	35,000
20 - - - - - 1,500 - - - - -	30,000
50 - - - - - 1,000 - - - - -	50,000
120 - - - - - 750 - - - - -	37,000
120 - - - - - 500 - - - - -	36,000
65 (1st & 2d dr Nos) 400 - - - - -	26,000
65 (2nd & 3rd dr nos) 300 - - - - -	19,500
65 (3d & 4th dr nos) 200 - - - - -	13,000
65 (4th & 5th dr nos) 100 - - - - -	6,500
95 (5th & 6th dr nos) 80 - - - - -	5,200
65 (6th & 7th dr nos) 70 - - - - -	4,550
65 (7th & 8th dr nos) 60 - - - - -	3,900
139 (8 & 9th & 10th) 50 - - - - -	6,500
4485 Prizes of 40 - - - - -	179,400
7,040 - - - - - 20 - - - - -	540,800

22396 Prizes, amounting to \$1,217,216
Tickets \$20—Half \$10—Quarters \$5—
Eighths \$2.50. Tickets and Shares for Sale by
A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Cheat Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful water place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare no pains or expense to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professor M., of Lexington, and Professor XABELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which require the stimulate effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

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His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

JOHN W. FORBES.

March 19, 1849—12-1f.

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Tympanic Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by J. S. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LIST OF TESTIMONIALS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. }
Feb. 7, 1837. }
Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. North, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1y

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *Hemp Hackle*, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Hackles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-1f

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, a young man named SPENCER, aged about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight black, tall, dark complexion, had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

The above reward is taken out of Kentucky, and the reward, if the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-1f

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the Cabinet Making Business at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having received a new lot of FURNITURE WAGON, all